February 7, 1776. NUMB. 2459

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To be ſold or leaſed, by the ſubſcriber, living near Spring-Mill, in Philadelphia county, ſundry tracts of land, in Northumberland county, viz.

ONE tract of about 8000 acres, ſituate in Bruſhey-Valley, on the waters of Pena's-creek; this is limeſtone land, well watered and timbered, and equal in quality to any tract of its ſize in the county. One other tract, ſituate on the waters of Fiſhing-creek, a branch of the Bald-Eagle, containing 2000 acres; this is alſo limeſtone land and very good, and a very great proportion of meadow ground. Thoſe two tracts will be ſold or leaſed together, or in plantations. The firſt mentioned tract may be viewed, by applying to Enos Miles, or to Morris Davis, or Jonathan Davis, who live on the premiſes. One other tract, of 300 acres, on the ſouth ſide of the weſt branch of Saſquehanna, adjoining lands of Dr. Alliſon, and others. One other tract, of 150 acres, on Delaware Run. The price of the two former tracts will be 60l. per hundred acres, one fifth in hand, the remainder in four equal annual payments, without intereſt, or 50l. per hundred for caſh, and if leaſed the terms will be made very eaſy.

Alſo to be ſold, the time of two Dutch ſervant men, who have about 3 years each to ſerve, they are uſed to country work, and ſold for want of proper employ.

SAMUEL MILES.

Second-Month 1, 1776.

To be LETT for one Year,

And may be entered upon the 1ſt day of the Fourth-Month next,

A CONVENIENT two ſtory ſtone HOUSE, with a kitchen adjoining, alſo a good garden, ſtables, &c. ſituate in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county. For terms, apply to ISAAC POTTS, Potts-town, or DAVID POTTS, Philadelphia. ‖ 6 W.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

And entered upon the firſt day of Fourth-Month next,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling houſe, ſtable, and ſmith's ſhop, within a few perches of New-Garden Meeting-houſe, in Cheſter county, and conſequently in a very ſuitable place for a ſmith, at the interſection of ſeveral roads. Likewiſe to be lett, with the above buildings, five acres of plow land, together with other paſture, if required. Any perſon inclining to rent, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

Firſt-Month 29, 1776. § JAMES MILLER.

ON the 15th day of February inſtant, at one o' clock, will be ſold at public vendue, in Germantown, That well known TAVERN, the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, with eight acres of good land, having a large houſe, kitchen, out-houſes, barn, ſtables and ſheds thereon erected; about one half the land is in good orchard; the back land has about 50 perches front on Benſel's Lane, oppoſite Mr. Pemberton's country ſeat, and is high, airy, and delightfully ſituated for a country ſeat; it will be ſold ſubject to a groundrent, which may be bought off whenever it ſuits the buyer. The vendue will be held on the premiſes, and the conditions made known by

¶ JACOB COLEMAN.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the late dwelling-houſe of Peter Becket, deceaſed, in the county of Glouceſter, and townſhip of Woolwich, at the plantation belonging to John Lardner, of Philadelphia, called Deptford Farm, oppoſite the Borough of Cheſter, by the river ſide,

A LARGE Stock of Cattle, conſiſting of cows with calf, young cattle, horſes, &c. a quantity of good hay. The vendue to begin at 10 o' clock, the 15th of February inſtant, and to continue until all is ſold. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by SAMUEL BECKET, STEPHEN BECKET, and PETER BECKET, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituated in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, containing 80 acres of land, well timbered, with ſeveral ſprings and runs on ſaid place, and a quantity of good meadow may be made, with little expence; the land is well improved, and all in good repair; there is a large brick houſe, two ſtories high, with 3 rooms on a floor, each of the rooms on the lower floor has a fire-place, and all in good repair, and one fire-place in the upper ſtory; there is a large kitchen and a lodging room adjoining to it, and another brick building that would ſuit any tradeſman; there is a never-failing draw-well, within a rod of the houſe, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe, newly built, and in good repair. Any perſon that wants either to purchaſe or rent the ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, any time before April next, living near the Turk's Head Tavern, and within a mile and a half of ſaid place. BENJAMIN TREGO. ¶

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 21ſt day of this inſtant February, at ten o' clock,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, containing 100 acres of good land, 70 acres whereof are cleared, 10 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, the remainder well timbered woodland; on ſaid plantation are erected a good ſtone houſe, 28 by 45 feet, two ſtories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, a good well of water near the door, a good barn, 22 by 45 feet, part ſtone and part frame, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never-failing ſpring under it, a good bearing orchard, of about 200 trees; the whole ſituated on the great road leading from the Great-Valley, &c. to Cheſter, in the townſhip of Weſt-town, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Cheſter, and 21 from Philadelphia, and is a ſuitable place for a tavern, ſtore, or any other public buſineſs. Likewiſe to be ſold on ſaid day, a good waggon and gears, horſes, breeding mares, cattle and ſwine, wheat and rye in the ground, with many other things, too tedious to enumerate here. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known on the day of ſale, by ISAIAH HOOPES. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDEN HAYDOCK, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid by ROBERT HAYDOCK, and SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, Executors. ‖ 6 W.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN TOMLINSON, deceaſed, late of Stow-creek townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, are hereby deſired to take notice, that unleſs they make payment, on or before the 25th day of March next, they will be compelled thereto according to law.

¶ PHEBE TOMLINSON, Adminiſtratrix.

NOW SELLING BY
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet *(Price Thirty-ſix Shillings)*

BURGH's Political Diſquiſitions, neatly bound in calf, gilt and lettered, An Enquiry into public Errors, Defects and Abuſes. Illuſtrated by, and eſtabliſhed upon Facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern. Calculated to draw the timely Attention of Government and People to a due Conſideration of the Neceſſity, and the Means, of reforming thoſe Errors, Defects and Abuſes; of reſtoring the Conſtitution, and ſaving the State.

Likewiſe, in 3 vols. quarto, The Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, compiled upon a new plan; illuſtrated with 160 copper-plates. Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica. Doddridge's Family Expoſitor, in 6 vols. quarto.

N. B. Now ſelling to the ſubſcribers, and others, at *Five Shillings*, neatly bound, Baxter's Saints Everlaſting Reſt, or a Treatiſe of the Bleſſed State of Saints in their Enjoyment of God in Glory.

Roads-Town, January 29, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed (agreeable to a former advertiſement) will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 27th day of February next, at Cumberland Court-houſe, New-Jerſey, a certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Deerfield, containing 160 acres of good land, for grain or graſs, with good improvements thereon, and a ſtream of water running through the ſame; bounding on lands of Arthur Davis, David Reeves, and others; late the eſtate of John Vail; ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuit of John Buck, and to be ſold by DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff. ‡

Roads-Town, January 29, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 26th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Downs, in the county of Cumberland, containing 300 acres, with ſome improvements thereon; now in tenure of Daniel Ketchum; late the eſtate of Thomas Lippencott; ſeized, and taken in execution, at the ſuit of Thomas Morton, and to be ſold by DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff. ¶

AS the preſent demand for Gun-barrels (eſpecially for Muſkets) is now become general, in this, as well as the neighbouring provinces, and the people chiefly unacquainted with the proper method of manufacturing the ſame; I take this opportunity to inform Gunſmiths, and others, who may incline to improve the ſaid buſineſs, that they may be inſtructed therein in a perfect manner. I can forge, bore and grind barrels, likewiſe give inſtructions for erecting a boring-mill. I am alſo ſkilled in grinding and poliſhing of Swords, Bayonets and Ramrods, in a complete manner, and all ſorts of tools, from a mill-ſaw to the ſmalleſt carving tool, nothing inferior to thoſe brought from Great-Britain. I can give directions for erecting a ſkelping or rating-forge, and working the ſame. What induces me to ſpeak ſo extenſively is, my being employed in the above branches upwards of 20 years; therefore I flatter myſelf, that thoſe who are pleaſed to favour me with encouragement in particular ſhall meet with the deſired ſucceſs, and the public in general be fully ſatisfied with their approbation, which I hope my handy work, or inſtructions, ſhall merit. Thoſe intending to make application may have an opportunity, any time before the firſt of March next, at Mr. JOEL FERREE's, in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, where my terms may be known. A premium in hand will be required, by

The Public's very humble ſervant,
JOSHUA TOMLINSON.

N. B. Letters directed to me, poſt paid, to the care of William Roſs, Tavern-keeper, in Lancaſter, will be duly anſwered. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN JONES, late of Germantown, Tanner, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to pay the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to leave their accounts, properly proved, with ANNE JONES, Adminiſtratrix, in Germantown, or WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator, in Philadelphia. *January* 26, 1776. §

Philadelphia, Firſt-Month 30, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES RICKEY, late of this city, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by ISAIAH BELL, RICHARD TOPLIFF, and CADWALADER DICKINSON, Executors. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH HEACOCK, late of Marple townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers, at Thomas Moore's, in Springfield, on the 17th day of next month, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to pay their reſpective debts due to ſaid eſtate, to prevent trouble and coſt; and all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by JESSE MARIS, and JONATHAN HEACOCK, Adminiſtrators. ‖ *Firſt-Month* 27, 1776.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his ſhop, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite the New Dutch Church,

SMITH's BELLOWS; Scale-Beams, large and ſmall; Nails, of various ſorts; alſo ſmall Bellows mended, and ſeveral kinds of Smith's work carried on by

January 27, 1776. ‖ DANIEL DAWSON.

WAS FOUND in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living at the Sign of the Ship, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on Lancaſter road, the third day of January, 1776, THIRTY SHILLINGS, in Paper Money. The owner coming, and deſcribing the Bills, and paying the coſt of advertiſing, may have it again, by applying to

¶ JONATHAN VALENTINE.

RUN away, on the 16th of January, 1776, from the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Cumberland county, and province of Pennſylvania, an Iriſh indented ſervant man, named Patrick Barron, *about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on, when he went away, an old red coating coat, much worn, red jacket, buckſkin breeches, about 3 inches too long for him, and an old beaver hat, with a bullet hole in the brim; he has ſhort black hair. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN DAVIS. ‡

LONDON, October 23.

THE Court of Vienna hath lately iſſued an ordinance againſt the alchymiſts, whereby the pretenders to that art are ſubjected to very ſevere puniſhment. To tranſmute ſilver into gold is ſurely not ſo heinous a crime as to transform freemen into ſlaves. If the alchymiſts of Vienna merit puniſhment, what do the miniſtry of England deſerve for their baſe attemps to infuſe the ſpirit of vaſſalage into the ſouls of Freeborn Americans?

The Empreſs Queen hath lately eaſed her ſubjects in Bohemia of an annual contribution. The Ruſſian Empreſs, ſome time ſince, obliged her ſubjects by a remiſſion of ſeveral taxes levied in ſupport of the Turkiſh war. *When ſhall England experience ſo laudable an example? Not whilſt the preſent Miniſtry keep their heads on their ſhoulders.*

A Grecian philoſopher has aſſerted the following maxim, "That the majority are bad." This poſition never appeared to more advantage or truth than in the preſent age and country, where corruption has erected her rotten ſtandard, ſetting truth and juſtice, honour and honeſty at defiance. We have heard of a golden age and of a golden reign; but do we not experience a bloody and an iron one?—*Tantæne animis cæleſtibus iræ!* VIRGIL.

Thoſe members of the corporation who are miniſterial, and pant after American contracts, have had ſummonſes from their maſters to meet THIS evening, at the White Hart Tavern, Biſhopſgate Street, their favourite place of rendezvous, to conſider of and prepare a ſanguinary addreſs to the throne, from the court of common council.

A court of common council will be called on Wedneſday next; at which it is not doubted but that every member, who has the real welfare of Great-Britain and America at heart, will attend, unleſs prevented by illneſs or unavoidable abſence, in order to prevent the approval of the ruinous meaſures of a vindictive and contemptible adminiſtration receiving the ſanction of the moſt independent and reſpectable corporation in the kingdom—a corporation never yet proſtituted to miniſterial purpoſes, nor baſe enough to lend a helping hand to the deſtruction of their fellow-ſubjects by the annihilation of their deareſt rights and privileges.

Letters from Paris mention, that the government have offered premiums, and propoſed every poſſible mode of encouragement to thoſe, who ſhall diſcover the moſt adroit and economic method of making ſalt-petre in large quantities.

October 24. Lord Dunmore, it is certain, is on a privateering ſcheme on the ſouthern coaſt of America. It is ſaid he has taken ſeveral valuable prizes, which he means to convoy to the Bahama Iſlands, to get them condemned; ſo that in all probability (if the provincials do not catch him, and treat him as a PIRATE) his Lordſhip will bring home a little ready money.

Oct. 28. The violent meaſures that have been purſued for the laſt ten years, to eſtabliſh the independency of the crown and leſſen the power of the commons, and conſequently of the people, have incited the anxiety and ſolicitude of every well-wiſher to his country. The policy of adminiſtration during that time has been one uniform ſcheme to ſubvert the freedom of the conſtitution, in the inſidious deſigns on Great-Britain and Ireland, and the ſanguinary attempts in the American colonies.

Oct. 30. A Correſpondent informs us, that the principal information given by the gentlemen in oppoſition relative to American affairs, in the courſe of Thurſday night's debate, was, that the whole force of this country is not ſufficient to conquer America. Colonel Barre in particular obſerved, that it had required 20,000 of our beſt troops in one campaign, and 22,000 in another, and had employed three years of the ſucceſsful part of laſt war, to conquer Canada: What then muſt be required to conquer all America?—It was doubted by other gentlemen, what territories could now be called ours in America, and ſuggeſted that Halifax and Quebec were already in the hands of the Provincials.

It was advanced by the friends of the preſent adminiſtration, that, after having reaped ſuch laurels from the united forces of France and Spain, it was idle to talk of not being able to ſubdue the Americans. To this it was replied, that though the valour of our land and ſea forces had always been ſuperior againſt the natural enemies of their country, the French and the Spaniards, we were yet to learn where the ſuperiority would be found to reſt between Britons and Britons fighting againſt each other.

The calling in foreign troops ſeeming to be conſidered as an indiſpenſible meaſure by the friends of adminiſtration, it was judiciouſly remarked by General Conway, that if once we ſet America the example, ſhe too would apply for foreign aid; and if ſhe offered her commerce to France, he did not doubt but that country, finding England had applied to Ruſſia for aid, would protect America, and thus a general war be brought on.

In a word, though adminiſtration may carry all its meaſures by a majority of votes, nothing can be clearer, from every view of the preſent ſituation of this country and its colonies, than that the fate of one or both will be determined by the proſecution of the war. Victory on either ſide, it appears, will be a loſs to the conquerors. If the Americans ſubdue the forces of the mother country, it is ſaid America will be loſt to England. If, on the contrary, the Engliſh troops prevail againſt the Americans, the country will be laid deſolate; for the obſtinate inhabitants (as they are called) are reſolved on death, or freedom from taxation and the legiſlative juriſdiction of the Britiſh Parliament.

Friday a man in Old-ſtreet Road cried "King's ſpeeches for bad halfpence," and ſold them as faſt as himſelf and his wife could deliver them.

Nov. 2. A gentleman who arrived laſt Monday from Marſeilles ſays, that the French have at this time in the harbour twelve ſhips of the line, ſix frigates, ſeven

bomb vessels, and a great number of flat bottom boats, which are all ready to put to sea at a very short notice; that their granaries are full of wheat, which they have been supplied with from America; but he says, that notwithstanding such a fleet is kept up, there is no talk of a war at that place.

Yesterday arrived at Dover, the Pomona, Capt. Green, from Quebec. She brought dispatches for government, which were immediately sent express to town.

Nov. 9. A certain Duke will, we hear, be struck out of the list of privy counsellors.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Nov. 6.

"It is said that all the 50 and 60 gun ships in the navy will be put into commission by next spring.

"The many accounts daily receiving here of the damages done by sea last gale, and from all parts, exceed belief."

Nov. 10. A letter from Antibes mentions, that there has been a most severe storm along that coast as far as Genoa, which has done great damage both by sea and land; many vessels were lost, and great numbers of houses destroyed.

We are informed, that ten sail of the line and six frigates will rendezvous at Spithead by the first of January next, which are to have on board their full complement of marines.

Orders are sent down to the out-ports for the officers belonging to the marine corps to keep with their men, and to be ready to embark on board ships of war on the shortest notice.

Nov. 17. On Friday, in the Upper Assembly, Governor Penn, of Pennsylvania, was examined, and gave very satisfactory answers to the questions put to him, after which he was ordered to withdraw; when a member, after descanting on the necessity of an immediate conciliation, proposed the last Petition from the Continental Congress to the King, as a basis for a plan of accommodation, and moved, "That the said Petition furnished grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at present subsisting between Great-Britain and America, and that some mode should be immediately adopted for the effectuating so desirable a purpose.

MR. WEDDERBURNE'S SPEECH *in the House of Commons, on Thursday, October* 26, 1775.

MR. Speaker, The importance of the present subject of debate is confessed on all hands, and that importance must plead my excuse for trespassing upon the patience of the house at so late an hour of the night. Indeed, were I not emboldened by the former indulgence of this assembly, which has so greatly exceeded my deserts, I should have remained content with a silent vote. But, however much I think myself called upon to express the genuine dictates of my heart, for such I would always be understood to deliver in this place, I will obey the first hint from this house, and yield as an inconsiderable individual to the sense of a body of men whom I so much revere.

Sir, after premising that I do not consider this address as merely complimentary, but as marking out the general line of conduct that we mean to follow in this great national question, I must observe that the gentleman who spoke last (meaning Col. Barre) either did not understand the force of his own arguments, or, understanding their force, did not, from the premises which he had laid down, choose to draw any conclusion. What he could not or would not do for himself, I will do for him. I will suppose his own state of the case; I will suppose Boston abandoned, Halifax taken, Canada reduced, and in a word America for the present lost. What is the inference to be drawn from these premises? Not surely the pusillanimous alternative proposed by opposition; neither the dastardly relinquishment of America, nor a fruitless plan of accommodation. The former would little suit the magnanimity of a British senate, animated by the sacred fire caught from a high-spirited people; the latter would be as ineffectual as inglorious, and without example in the history of mankind. Relinquish America! What is it but to desire a giant to shrink spontaneously into a dwarf? Relinquish America, and you also relinquish the West-Indies, and confine yourselves to that narrow insular situation which once made you hardly discernable on the face of the globe. My heart swells with indignation at the idea. Relinquish America! Forbid it ye spirits of Edward and Henry, whom Englishmen once held in veneration, and burned to imitate! Forbid it thou spirit of Wolfe, who, if thou hast any consciousness of thy country's wrongs, blushest to see a companion of thy victories so tamely give up thy conquests!

But in what does an offer of accommodation differ from a total relinquishment? The consequences of such an offer amount to a relinquishment. Are we not exultingly told of the triumphs, of the rising glories of America? Admit them. Can such a state be a time for reasonable accommodation? No man can be more friendly to peace than I, but I would have an honourable and adequate peace; and in order to obtain it, I contend, in the terms of the King's speech, for the most vigorous exertions. Establish first your superiority, and then talk of negotiation. Did Rome, when Hannibal marched triumphantly up to her walls, sue for peace? She had more wisdom and spirits. She knew the moment was not favourable, and would not listen to any propositions till the tide of fortune changed, and commanded such an ascendancy as the city's courage and perseverance had a right to expect. Why should not we follow so bright an example? Our resources are greater, and I hope our spirit and constancy are not less. I am sure we do not struggle against such fearful odds. I own that from fixed radical causes in our constitution and form of government, the present aspect of affairs is rather inauspicious. But when did fortune smile upon us at the commencement of a war? Ever since the constitution has been properly balanced, and the chief weight thrown into the scale of the people, time has been requisite to rouse the people, to rouse this assembly, in which alone the voice of the people can be clearly distinguished from that of clamorous faction. On this occasion indeed the people seeing a party in the state willing, for reasons too obvious to need explanation, to give up their dearest rights, have spontaneously stood forth in support of their just claims, and convinced the most obstinate stickler for American independence, that the minister has the nation with him. Opposition has confessed this truth; else why do they call upon the minister to check the madness of the people? Many respectable members have, in enforcing coertion, declared that they speak the language of a great majority, and several of every one of their constituents. Has opposition been able to say as much? Not a syllable of this nature have they uttered. Why then do we hesitate? Because an inconsiderable party, inconsistent in their own politicks, and always hostile to all government but their own, endeavour to obstruct our measures, and clog the wheels of government? Let us rather second the indignant voice of the nation, which presses in from all quarters upon the Sovereign, calling loudly for vigorous measures, and for the suppression or faction. Shall we be deaf to its call? Sir, we have been too long deaf; we have too long shewn our forbearance and long-suffering; faction must now be curbed, must be subdued and crushed; our thunders must go forth, America must be conquered. Had my advice been taken, and gentlemen insinuate that it is taken too much, the house must do me the justice to own that a much more powerful force than General Gage had would have been sent to America. But it is not yet, I apprehend, too late; for I am not one of those ill-boding prophets who from every disaster augur destructive consequences, and whose propheeies, like those of antiquity, contribute more than any other circumstances to their own completion. I hold it dastardly in the counsellor of a great and mighty empire to encourage despondence, and to be the croaking raven of future mischiefs and calamities. *Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito fortiaque adversis opponito pectora rebus*; exert your courage in proportion to the difficulties to be surmounted; and, like your own oaks in the ocean, rise superior to the storm. Such is the language of the genuine friend of England; such, I am persuaded, is the language expected from us by a gallant nation, whose spirit, instead of being depressed, is only roused by adverse accidents. Shall we stand as a mound in the way of this torrent, which has hitherto bore down all opposition? Sir, I do not approve of that policy that would repress plebeian haughtiness, as it is called, and check that pride of empire with the idea of which the souls of our common people swell, feeling their own importance. "Our lowest mechanicks, it has been urged, now talk familiarly of *our* subjects." And why should they not? Feeling their own consequence, why should they not, like freemen, give free course to their thoughts? However lightly this spirit may be now prized, it is what has raised England to the great and glorious state which she now occupies. Do you imagine that the allurement of six-pence a day fills our armies, mounts a breach, or takes a battery of cannon? No, Sir, we owe all this to the ferment of youthful blood, to the high spirit of the people, to a love of glory, and a sense of national honour. Let us cherish so noble a principle, and we shall soon feel the good effects of its operation. This principle it was that frequently humbled the pride of France, that formerly ruined the Spanish Armada, and lately baffled the Bourbon confederacy; the principle, in short, that lately crushed every power that ever had the temerity to encounter your collected rage. View the state of England in Elizabeth's reign, and learn fortitude from her example. Was not Ireland disaffected and rebellious? Did not plots and conspiraces exist within the realm; and was she not pressed from without by the most powerful Monarch then in Europe? Yet she did not listen to pusillanimous counsels; not a word was heard of accommodation. What was the event? Her firmness and magnanimity excited that of her subjects, and they laid her enemies prostrate at her feet. In similar circumstances, what was the conduct of William the Third, whom the abettors of America affect to prize so highly, and who indeed was a great and magnanimous prince? Though engaged in a consuming war upon the continent, though embarrassed with a dangerous rebellion in Ireland, though menaced with an invasion by France, pressed with real conspiracies at home, and opposed by a powerful party in parliament ready to tear him from his throne, at least infinitely more hostile to him than, I hope, opposition is to his present Majesty, he stood unshaken in the storm, and the invincible constancy of the people saved him from shipwreck.

What happened within our own memory? At the commencement of the last war, did not every packet bring us the news of defeats in America? Were we not accustomed there to as many defeats as battles? Even the mighty General Washington himself, with his redoubted riflemen, was vanquished by the Indians on the Banks of the Ohio. Disasters attended our arms in every quarter of the globe, the East-Indies were almost lost, and the Company bankrupts; Hanover was reduced; the Hanoverians were obliged to stand neutral; our only ally stood trembling on the brink of destruction. Minorca was taken; we were beat at sea, our own element, and an universal dread of an invasion had seized the people. Did this Assembly then yield to the suggestions of fear? Tho' opposed by the greatest powers in Europe, it stood firm and resolute, and communicated its fortitude to the whole empire. Every body knows the event. Who then, with such a picture before his eyes, can be so dastardly, or so weak and wicked, as to advise an infamous relinquishment of America, or an equally infamous accommodation? Whoever imagines that the thunders of our navy may be set at defiance by a single coehorn and a shifting battery of a single gun, may, but I will not, till I hear more cogent arguments, till it is proved to me that the experiment has been made, and has been successful. Nor will I readily believe that our fleets may be set on fire in the great rivers of America by floating rafts of combustibles, till I am convinced that the Americans are more daring and intrepid than English sailors, and that they will pursue this plan with more art and more courage than the Canadians did last war in the river St. Lawrence. The Americans are said to be formidable from the enthusiasm with which they are enflamed. It may be so; but I trust that there is a spirit in British troops that will be a full match for all their enthusiasm. At least nothing has hitherto happened in America, that gives the least ground for a contrary suspicion. Much indeed has been said of our corruption and degeneracy, and still more of the heroism and rising glories of America. What then is become of those heroes, who, ten years ago, made England the arbitress of Europe? I hope they are not all extinct, and that their fire is not quenched. I hope they did not exhaust all their vigour in the last war, but left a little to their posterity to keep us in countenance during the present contest. Was it ever heard before, that a nation confessedly distinguished for every virtue, civil and military, should have lost them all in so short a space of time, and become totally corrupt and degenerate? The supposition is at least improbable. Let me look around. Methinks I recognize faces that assisted in the deliberations, aye, and in the campaigns, of the last war. Let us then assume a little courage, and not give ourselves up as lost, because a few gentlemen chuse to be jocular, for they cannot seriously think what they speak. They cannot seriously think that heaven has wrought a miracle in favour of the rising glories of America, and suddenly converted a nation of heroes into cowards. They will at least except themselves, that they may be thought the only persons capable of saving this sinking land. This indeed they with great modesty affirm, and I cannot see what other reason they had for making England undergo such a wonderous metamorphosis, a metamorphosis, which has not only affected our hearts and made us cowards, but also weakened our understandings and reasoning faculties. Sir, our lawyers, *pace tua dixerim, nam tua res agitur*, our lawyers are the worst statesmen in the world; our lawyers, if you believe these sagacious gentlemen, are totally incapable of all political discernment. And why are they incapable? *Autos epha*, these prophets, as they would be thought, these oracles have said it; and what farther proof can you desire? To be serious, if a lawyer is a sorry politician, it is the fault of the man and not of the profession. To be a complete lawyer, it is necessary for a man to have the most liberal and extensive education, to be a master not only of our own history and constitution, but of the history and constitution of all European states, as well as of ancient kingdoms and republics. To acquire any degree of eminence, he must be thoroughly versed in our own municipal laws, and in every thing that affects public or private property. With all this acquired knowledge, he must be possessed of an intuitive quickness of discernment, to separate truth from falsehood, and by practice must have improved this faculty into a habit approaching to nature; and, as Cicero held, that none but a good man can be a complete orator, so I hold, that none but a good man can be a complete lawyer. See then how many qualities of a politician he derives from his profession, or rather of how few, if of any, he is destitute. Do not imagine that I am here arrogantly describing myself; I am too well acquainted with my own defects to be so presumptuous; I only plead the cause of a profession of which I am an unworthy member, and which, without including its present luminaries, has produced as many great men, I had almost said, as all the other professions taken collectively, certainly more than any one of them singly; of a profession, which from its nature seems peculiarly calculated for expanding the human mind, for giving it scope for its utmost exertions, and for training legislators and statesmen. If not from among the lawyers, whence will you take your politicians? From the order of country gentlemen? Their profession is to attend to the culture of their lands, to take care of the game, and of their hounds and horses. From the order of the nobility? They stand in the same predicament as the country gentlemen. From the order of merchants or physicians? The latter have studied the preservation and reparation of the human body, and the former the preservation and reparation of their own fortune. Each, I own, may have treasured up political knowledge as an ornament or an amusement, but cannot claim it as a necessary requisite to his condition of life. The lawyer alone asserts as his *peculium*, as a property inseparable from his station, this most perfect branch of ethicks, the science of legislation, and of regulating the commonwealth. He may never be called to this arduous task, but, if called, and a complete lawyer, he is qualified, and is not the less fit for his own employment, when he descends from a public to a private station. In short, politics are in no shape incompatible with his profession; the smiles or frowns of a minister may sometimes encrease or diminish, but cannot destroy his practice. Not so with the soldier; when he forsakes the war of swords for the war of tongues, and commences a candidate for civil instead of military fame, he frequently becomes, if unsuccessful, a pernicious member of society. I wish the same observation were not applicable to the other orders that I have mentioned; and that soured by disappointment and urged by want, they did not proceed to unjustifiable lengths, but preserve that moderation and decorum for which lawyers, not past the Chancellorship, have from the permanence of their business been hitherto distinguished. Of public characters I know none more dangerous than a disappointed politician by profession. He is ever restless, ever plotting; constantly thwarting government in laudable, no less than in blameable plans. Would to God the present age were less fertile of this breed, and that the people addressing the Sovereign had less reason to brand them as the primary authors of our present calamities. *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis et dici potuisse & non potuisse refelli.*

LONDON, October 31.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE OF COMMONS *to the* KING.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the humble thanks of this House, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"Permit us, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that we have long lamented the condition of our unhappy fellow-subjects in America; seduced from their allegiance by the grossest misrepresentations, and the most wicked and insidious pretences, they have been made the instruments of the ambition and traiterous designs of those dangerous men, who have led them step by step to the standard of rebellion, who have now assumed the powers of sovereign authority, which they exercise in the most despotic and arbitrary manner, over the persons and properties of this deluded people.

"Your faithful Commons took a sincere part in your Majesty's benevolent and paternal desire, rather to reclaim, than to subdue the most refractory of your colonies; and excited by your Majesty's great example, we were anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of our fellow subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; we still hoped that your Majesty's people in America would have discerned the traiterous views of their leaders, would have considered how ruinous even their success must be to themselves, and been convinced that the constitutional subjection to Great-Britain is the freest and happiest condition of any civil society in the known world; but we now see with indignation, that no other use has been made of the moderation and forbearance of your Majesty and your Parliament, but to strengthen the preparations of this desperate conspiracy; and that the rebellious war now levied is become more general, and manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty of our entire concurrence with your Majesty, in thinking that it is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders, by the most decisive exertions; and that we learn, with the greatest satisfaction, that, for this purpose, your Majesty has increased your naval establishment and greatly augmented your land forces, in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to your kingdoms; and we will chearfully and effectually support your Majesty in such necessary measures, and enable your Majesty, when the occasion shall require it, to avail yourself of the friendly offers which your Majesty has received of foreign assistance: We thankfully acknowledge the gracious considerations which induced your Majesty to send a part of your electoral troops to the garrison of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom might be applied to the maintenance of its authority, and we are bound in duty to return your Majesty our particular thanks for pointing out to us, from the Throne, the constitutional resources of our well modelled and well regulated national militia; which upon every great emergency cannot fail of affording security to your Majesty's realm,

WANTED. A DRUMMER AND FIFER for the Light-Infantry Company of the Third Battalion. Those who

and of giving, at the same time, [illegible] to your military operations.

"It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction and gratitude we hear the affectionate declaration of the father of his people, that when the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your Majeſty will be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and your Majeſty's gracious communication, of your intention to give authority to certain perſons on the ſpot, to grant general and particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which may be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance, demands our warmeſt acknowledgments, and we ſhall be ready to give our concurrence to ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to carry your Majeſty's wiſe and humane intentions into execution.

"Every motive and every intereſt, that can animate the hearts of loyal ſubjects, call upon your faithful Commons to grant to your Majeſty ſuch ſupplies as the circumſtances and exigency of affairs may require; and being fully convinced that the ſecurity of thoſe advantages which are derived to the commerce, the manufactures and the navigation of your Majeſty's kingdoms, from the American colonies, muſt ever depend on their being held in that due ſubordination to the legiſlature of Great-Britain, in which the conſtitution has placed them, we ſhould be wanting in the duty which we owe to our conſtituents, ourſelves and our poſterity, if we did not engage with our lives and fortunes to ſupport this great and important cauſe, in which the rights of your Majeſty's Crown, and the intereſts of your people are ſo effectually concerned; and we hope and truſt, that we ſhall, by the bleſſing of God, put ſuch ſtrength and force into your Majeſty's hands, as may ſoon defeat and ſuppreſs this rebellion, and enable your Majeſty to accompliſh your gracious wiſh of re-eſtabliſhing order, tranquility and happineſs, through all the parts of your united empire."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this loyal and dutiful Addreſs. I promiſe myſelf the moſt happy conſequences from the very dutiful and affectionate aſſurances of the ſupport of my faithful Commons on this great and important conjuncture; and I have a firm confidence that by the bleſſing of God, and the juſtice of the cauſe, and by the aſſiſtance of my Parliament, I ſhall be enabled to ſuppreſs this dangerous rebellion, and to attain the moſt deſirable end of reſtoring my ſubjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and proſperity which they enjoyed in their conſtitutional dependence before the breaking out of theſe unhappy diſorders.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 27.

An expreſs arrived here on Tueſday, with advice, that laſt Sunday morning near a hundred of the enemy landed at Norfolk, from the men of war, under a heavy firing of cannon, which continued when the expreſs came away. They had ſet three houſes on fire, but were ſoon forced to retire; the loſs they ſuſtained was then uncertain. Three of our men were killed by cannon ſhot, two of whom, it is ſaid, belonged to Capt. Blentford's company of minute-men.

On Wedneſday evening laſt ſix waggons arrived here from Philadelphia, loaded with arms and ammunition.

One Wootten, in a canoe from Hampton, a few days ago was chaſed by a tender as far as Sowel's Point. The old man hauled his canoe on ſhore, and ran into the woods, but was purſued by ſome men from the tender; they were ſoon diſcovered by our guard ſtationed there, who fired upon them, and the conſequence of their attempt to catch *one* was, that they loſt *three*, killed upon the ſpot.

This week a grenadier of the 14th regiment (tired of the ſervice) came up from Norfolk to ſee his fellow ſoldiers, now priſoners here upon parole.

NEW-LONDON, January 26.

A number of hands are now employed in working a lead-mine at Middletown, in this colony, where ſeveral hundred tons of that neceſſary article will be ready in a ſhort time.—The Salt-petre works are likewiſe going on there with great ſucceſs, the bounty having been already paid upon near 1000 weight.

We hear, that on the report of our unſucceſsful attempt upon Quebec, about 5000 men from the back parts of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Connecticut and New-York, immediately marched off, determined to force their way into Quebec, and drag out the infamous Carleton and his banditti, or nobly periſh in the attempt.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

Thurſday laſt Philip Livingſton, John Alſop, John Jay, and Alexander M'Dougall, Eſquires, were unanimouſly elected Members for the City and County of New-York, to ſerve in the next General Aſſembly.

We hear that Col. Warner, with 1000 Men, from our Frontiers, are on their March for Canada.

We hear from Albany, that General Schuyler found at Johnſtown 5 or 600 men aſſembled, who, without reſiſtance, delivered up their arms; that he took from them 670 muſkets, 9 pieces of loaded cannon, and brought off 15 priſoners. Sir John, to oblige our friendly Indians, was releaſed on his bond and hoſtages.

A letter from Montreal, dated the 15th ult. informs, that the blockade of Quebec is ſtill continued.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 7.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Feb. 5.

"Yeſterday about the ſame time Generals Lee and Clinton arrived. The Committee of Safety met immediately, and we expected ſomething like a commencement of hoſtilities to-day. The Mayor went on board, and the Governor and General both aſſured him not a man was to be landed here. A 20 gun ſhip, ſaid to be the Mercury, and a tranſport, came into the harbour yeſterday. Clinton came in the frigate, and is going to the ſouthward, I believe to Virginia. A Dr. Giſſon has been taken into cuſtody at Newport, and ſent to head quarters, for treaſonable practices at Rhode-Iſland. Lee ſays he will ſend word on board the men of war, that if they ſet a houſe on fire, in conſequence of his coming, he will chain one hundred of their friends together by the neck, and make the houſe their funeral pile."

By advice from Chriſtiana Bridge, in the county of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, we are informed, that on the 16th of laſt month Mrs. MARY DUNN, the widow of THOMAS DUNN, Eſq; of that county, was removed by death from the troubles and trials of this mortal ſtate, in the 44th year of her age.—She filled her different ſtations in life without noiſe, but with great prudence and dignity; ſhe was religious without ſhow or oſtentation, was a loving wife, a tender parent, affectionate to her relatives, indulgent to her ſervants, charitable to the poor, and courteous [illegible] She was eſteemed in life, and died lamented. Her ſorrowful friends may comfort themſelves with the firm perſuaſions that ſhe is now among the ſpirits of the juſt, that are made perfect with their Redeemer.

On the 24th ult. departed this life, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, of this city, a man who for a long ſeries of years has with an unexceptionable character diſcharged many of the ſocial and civil duties of life. As a huſband kind, as a parent tender and indulgent, as a citizen juſt, charitable and benevolent. He bore his laſt illneſs with patience and true chriſtian fortitude. His remains were interred the 27th following in the burying-ground of the ſecond Preſbyterian Church in this city, attended by a great number of reſpectable citizens. As he lived much beloved and reſpected by his fellow-citizens, ſo he died greatly lamented, and ſeemed like a ſhock of wheat fully ripe.

Died on the 1ſt inſtant, in the 72d year of his age, ABRAHAM DAWES, late of Whitemarſh, in the county of Philadelphia.—In the early part of his life he was engaged in the fatigues of improving an uncultivated country, which he encountered with fortitude, and, ſeeing his labour bleſſed, was encouraged to perſevere; by which means, in the emphatic language of ſcripture, he made the wilderneſs appear like Eden, wherein he pitched a comfortable habitation, under whoſe hoſpitable roof the traveller and ſtranger met a hearty welcome: And notwithſtanding the many difficulties he had been expoſed to, he was favoured with health and a good conſtitution till his 64th year, when being ſtruck with the palſey, he bore it with the patience and reſignation that is ever conſpicuous in the Chriſtian.—This ſtroke did not only affect himſelf and kind family, but alſo was ſenſibly felt by many others: For being poſſeſſed of a chirurgical genius, it became his concern that it might be uſeful to others, and therefore undertook, and performed many remarkable cures, to the great relief of the afflicted and to the conſolation of their friends.—Although he was a real well-wiſher and ſteady ſupporter of the orders of government, as far as his influence extended, yet, with the ancient Socrates, he declined to accept of public office, judging he might be otherwiſe more ſerviceable to ſociety.—He was of an eaſy and manly deportment, of a lively and chearful diſpoſition, an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, a lover of hoſpitality, a ſteady friend, and ever ready to aſſiſt the poor. His remains were decently interred in Friends burying-ground, on the 3d following, attended by his numerous relations, and a number of reſpectable inhabitants.

Philadelphia County, January 25, 1776.

In COMMITTEE.

Reſolved, That Henry Deringer and Marſhall Edwards be appointed for acquiring the art of making Salt-petre; alſo for inſtructing all thoſe perſons in the county who are willing to learn; and to give public notice of their appointment to that ſervice: To report to this or a future Committee what progreſs they make.

By Order of Committee,
THOMAS POTTS, Clerk.

In conſequence of the above reſolve, the ſubſcriber having obtained every thing neceſſary, is now ready to oblige every perſon deſirous of learning the proceſs for extracting and refining Salt-petre, according to the method practiſed at the Provincial works in the city of Philadelphia. MARSHALL EDWARDS.

Bucks County, in Committee, January 21, 1776.

The Committee of Safety of this province have lately publiſhed a proceſs for the making of Salt-petre, with a view to induce the inhabitants of this colony to ſet about the work; but as no deſcription, however exact, can ſo fully anſwer the purpoſe of inſtruction as an actual exhibition of the proceſs, this Committee, at the requeſt of the Committee of Safety, hath appointed James Wallace, Andrew Kichlein and Joſeph Fenton, jun. to attend the Salt-petre works in Philadelphia, ſo as to obtain a competent knowledge of the method practiſed at the Salt-petre works there, that they may be qualified to exhibit the proceſs to ſuch perſons as are deſirous of being uſeful to their country, by entering into the manufacture of that uſeful and neceſſary commodity; and James Wallace is alſo appointed to receive all the Salt-petre that ſhall be made in this county, who will be furniſhed with powder to pay in that article one fourth part the value of the Salt-petre, and the reſt of the price will be punctually paid in caſh by Mr. Wallace. *By Order of the Committee,*

JOSEPH HART, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee for Berks county, January 20, 1776.

MARK BIRD, Eſq; in the Chair.

THE Committee taking into their conſideration the preſent ſtate of the aſſociation in this county, and being perſuaded of the preſſing neceſſity of being prepared for defence, do earneſtly recommend it to their brethren to ſign the articles of aſſociation formed by the Houſe of Aſſembly at their laſt meeting—this Committee truſting that ſuch amendments will be made at the next ſitting of Aſſembly, as will make the aſſociation not only more effectual, but more conſonant to the principles of juſtice and equality. And afterwards, at a meeting of the Committee, on the 30th of the ſame month, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that it will be highly requiſite, in caſe the Aſſembly ſhould not think proper to make the neceſſary amendments in the ſaid aſſociation, that a Provincial Convention be held for that purpoſe; and they do accordingly appoint *Edward Biddle, Mark Bird, Jonathan Potts, Daniel Broadhead, Baltzer Gheer, Collinſon Read*, Eſquires, and Meſſieurs *Valentine Rekert, Nicholas Lutz, Sebaſtian Levan*, and *Richard Tea*, to attend the ſaid Convention, in behalf of this county.

By order of the Committee,
COLLINSON READ, Secretary.

*** The ſubſcribers to the Philadelphia ſociety for the relief of diſtreſſed priſoners, are requeſted to meet at the Court-houſe this day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treaſurer.

¶¶ The COMMITTEE of Cheſter County are requeſted to meet at the borough of Cheſter, on Monday, the 12th inſtant, at Ten o'clock, A. M. The Members are deſired to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Committee,
ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1776.

WHEREAS I, William Jarret, of Horſham township, Philadelphia county, have refuſed Continental Currency, and was led thereto from an opinion of its value and legality, but on mature conſideration, and being ſhewed the Reſolves of Congreſs, am fully of opinion ſuch money is both legal and of equal value with any other currency now paſſing among us, and that I ſhall in future receive ſuch money, and am heartily ſorry for my paſt refuſal of it.

WILLIAM JARRET.

W. and T. BRADFORD, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia,

A NEW EDITION OF

COMMON SENSE:

Addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, with large and intereſting additions by the author, as will be expreſſed at the time of publication, among which will be a ſeaſonable and friendly admonition to the people called QUAKERS.

THE LAND-OFFICE

IS now open, both for the Province and Lower Counties; the terms are 5l. ſterl. for every 100 acres. and one penny, ſterl. per acre, per annum, quitrent for ever; the purchaſe-money to be paid down at the time of obtaining the warrant, and the land to be ſurveyed and patented within two years from the date of the warrant; and if not patented in that time, the warrant and ſurvey to be void. No perſon will be allowed to take up more than 300 acres, without the Governor's ſpecial licence. And whereas in the Lower Counties many poor people not having an opportunity of taking up lands, the Office not being open, have made ſmall ſettlements on vacant lands, on which they live, and which are the only means of their ſubſiſtence, and others have cleared and fenced pieces of vacant land, adjoining their plantations, and it is but reaſonable that ſuch perſons ſhould be preferred in the taking up and purchaſing ſuch lands, Notice is hereby given to all ſuch perſons, that if they apply to the Office, within 6 months from this time they will be preferred in taking up their land; and if they fail of doing it in that time, ſuch lands will be liable to be taken up by the firſt applier.

January 27, 1776. JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land-Office.

WANTED,

A Pair of genteel ſtout COACH-HORSES.

ANY Perſon, having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, that will give a good Price, by applying to JOHN HALE, at his Livery-ſtables, near the New-Market.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 22d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres; bounded by land of John Jones, and others; late the eſtate of John Evans; ſeized and taken in execution by

February 5, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 22d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 164 acres; bounded by land of Robert Gambel, Alexander Rogers, and William Daviſon. And alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, horſes, cows, calves, houſhold goods, grain in the ground, and other things too tedious to mention; late the eſtate of James Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by

† NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 23d day of February inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby in the county of Cheſter, containing 349 perches; bounded by land of Hugh Lloyd, Rebecca Wood, and the main ſtreet leading towards Philadelphia; late the eſtate of James Pearſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 23d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 142 acres; bounded by land of James Blelack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, and Thomas Scott. Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, houſhold goods, and implements of huſbandry; horſes, cows, ſheep, Smith's tools. Late the eſtate of Patrick Carren; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 24th day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 239 acres; bounded by land of Samuel Oliver, John Brown, and others; late the eſtate of Samuel Jefferies; ſeized and taken in execution by

§ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at public SALE, on the 17th day of the Second-Month (February) on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of William Jones, Rachel Seal and others, and on one end by Brandywine Creek; containing about 120 acres of land, about 90 acres of which is cleared, the reſt woodland; there is on ſaid place about 16 acres of good meadow, greateſt part of which is watered by a good ſtream; there are alſo on ſaid place about 100 fruit trees, together with a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a log kitchen adjoining; likewiſe a ſhop, cheeſe-houſe and granary, a ſtill-houſe and ſpring-houſe, all built of ſtone; alſo a good frame barn, cellared under with ſtone. The title indiſputable. The purchaſer, by paying down 150l. may have reaſonable credit for the remainder, upon giving ſecurity. The premiſes may be entered on the 25th day of Third-Month (March) next. Any perſon wanting to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, will be ſhewed them by Lydia Dilworth on the premiſes, or by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Dilworth's town, in the townſhip aforeſaid. WILLIAM DILWORTH. ¶

Hanover Town, York County, January 20, 1776.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, upon the 27th day of Auguſt, 1774, purchaſe from a certain George Koogh, an houſe and four lots of ground in the town of Hanover aforeſaid; and in part payment of which, gave unto the ſaid George Koogh one bond for the payment of Twenty-five Pounds Twelve Shillings, which was payable upon the 27th day of Auguſt now laſt paſt: And whereas Richard M'Caliſter, Eſq; hath ſeized upon, and now hath in his poſſeſſion, three of the ſaid lots of ground, they being forfeited unto him, on account of the failure of the ſaid George Koogh, in performance of the covenants and reſervations under which he, the ſaid George Koogh, held the ſame. Now theſe are to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing, or taking any aſſignment of the ſaid recited bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

¶ MICHAEL HOUSE.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, a German man ſervant named PHILIP PETER MILLER, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his mouth, a freſh coloured viſage, and dark brown buſhy hair; had on when he went away, a light blue coat, after the German faſhion, with long ſleeves open below, a ſhort blue jacket, white ſhort woollen breeches, with a large patch between the legs, blue ſtockings, new ſhoes with odd buckles, a large German hat much worn, a black German ſtock made of horſe hair, with a yellow ſtock buckle; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, and cannot ſpeak any Engliſh. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me.

January 28, 1776. ‖ NICHOLAS SEIDEL.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th of January laſt, living in Moyamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſtout clumſy BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, the hair rubbed off his breaſt with the collar, a remarkable good draft horſe, trots and paces in general, limps a little, has a ſhort bob tail, carries his head low. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‖ JOHN TITTERMARY.

are well qualified will meet with the beſt Encouragement. Apply to the Printers, or to GEORGE MORGAN, Captain.

On Monday last a brigantine from Ireland, burthen about 90 tons, — Engs, Master, owned by Lewis Gray, an enemy to the rights of America, laden with provisions for the miniſterial army at Boſton, was taken and brought into this port, the particulars of her cargo are as follow;—29 teirces, 18 barrels, and 31 half barrels of beſt beef; 150 firkins and 72 caſks of butter; 64 firkins, 1 barrel and 10 half barrels of tongues; 10 puncheons of claret; 1 tierce, 11 barrels, and nine half barrels of beſt pork; 8 puncheons of oats; two firkins of lard; 19 kegs of tripe; two caſks of peas; and 109 hampers of potatoes.

On the ſame evening, a ſhip from London, burthen about 200 tons, — Bowie, Maſter, owned at London, out 12 weeks, with the following articles on board, intended for the ſame uſe as the brig's cargo, viz. 52 chaldron of coals, 86 butts and 30 hogſheads of porter, 20 hogſheads of vinegar, 16 hogſheads of ſour crout, and 23 live hogs, was brought in here.

CAMBRIDGE, *January* 25.

Laſt Friday Gen. Clinton, with a conſiderable number of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, ſailed from Boſton, ſuppoſed to be bound to Virginia.

Laſt Saturday a veſſel, filled with our diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, put off from that place, and landed her paſſengers at Cheſſea, among whom were Capt. Andrew Symmes, and Capt. John Dean. It is ſaid a conſiderable number more were ſoon to follow.

We hear that the enemy, the evening on which our troops burnt the houſes at Charleſtown, were entertaining themſelves at the exhibition of a play, which they called the blockade of Boſton; in the midſt of which a perſon appeared before the audience, and with great earneſtneſs declared, that the Yankees were attacking Bunker's hill.—The deluded wretches, at firſt, took this to be merely farcical, and intended as a part of their diverſion; but ſoon convinced that the actor meant to repreſent a ſolemn reality, the whole aſſembly left the houſe in confuſion, and ſcampered off with great precipitation.

Since our laſt we have had ſeveral deſerters. One of them ſtationed at Charleſtown mills pitched his companion over the dam, and then run for Cobble-hill.

Laſt Thurſday one of our cruizers, commanded by Captain Maſcoll, carried into Cape-Ann a ſhip of 250 tons. She was from Lynn-Haven in England, bound to Boſton, and had on board, beſides other valuable articles, 1500 blankets, 100 bolts of ozenbrigs, 100 caſks of oatmeal, a large number of ſhoes, and a quantity of coal.

We hear from Newport, that Captain Wallace, who has long infeſted that harbour, having received on board his ſhip a number of Negroes who had abſconded from the town, the Commander of the Colony troops thought of an expedient for giving him a check. Captain Batton, with a party of men, was ſent to Brenton's Point, from which Wallace uſually took off the ſlaves; and having placed his men properly, ordered a Negroe to hail the Pirate ſhip, which the fellow complied with; he was anſwered from the ſhip, and aſked what he wanted; he replied, that he was a poor Negroe belonging to Mr. John Collins, and was tired of living with the Yankees, and wanted to go on board the ſhip. Wallace ſwallowed the bait immediately; he ordered a boat aſhore with a midſhipman and two ſeamen, who were all made priſoners by Captain Batton.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

In CONGRESS, *January* 30, 1776.

Reſolved, That NO APPRENTICE whatſoever be inliſted within the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, and Maryland, as a ſoldier in the army or navy of the United Colonies, without the conſent of his maſter or miſtreſs firſt obtained in writing, and that all apprentices, now inliſted as ſoldiers in ſaid army or navy, without ſuch conſent, be immediately diſcharged from the ſervice, on the application of his maſter or miſtreſs, upon payment of all juſt and reaſonable charges of their inliſtment.

That it be recommended to all creditors, whoſe demands againſt any perſon, who is inliſted or ſhall inliſt in the Continental ſervice, ſhall not amount to the value of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, not to arreſt any ſuch debtor, till the expiration of the time for which he is inliſted.

That every perſon under the age of TWENTY-ONE YEARS, inliſting himſelf in the army or navy aforeſaid, may within twenty-four hours after ſuch inliſtment obtain his diſcharge, by refunding the money received from the recruiting officer, and returning ſuch neceſſaries as may have been ſupplied him by the officer, or the value thereof in money.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

To the Privates *of the* Military Aſſociation *belonging to the Province of Pennſylvania.*

THE Committee of the Privates of the Aſſociation belonging to the city and liberties of Philadelphia are of opinion, that the beſt thing which can be done at preſent, for the good of the general cauſe of American liberty, and the ſupport of our Military Aſſociation, is that the Aſſociators ſign the articles of Aſſociation given out by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, with all convenient expedition, and they do moſt heartily recommend the ſame to every Aſſociator throughout the province. And as the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly have expreſſed an intention of changing or altering the articles as occaſion may require, and as the defects and imperfections of any law are beſt aſcertained by experience, and a reciprocation of ſentiments upon it, the Committee would gladly enter into a friendly correſpondence with the privates of thoſe battalions throughout the province, which ſign the articles, that they may know the ſenſe of the Aſſociators in general on any part of the articles which may need amendment, and that any future application to the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly may expreſs the deſires of the whole body of Aſſociators. But they moſt earneſtly recommend the moſt perfect, chearful and implicit ſubmiſſion to the preſent ſett of military articles, until they be hereafter altered or amended by legiſlative authority, as the moſt effectual means of giving ſtrength and energy to the operations of the friends of liberty and America, who are intruſted with the care of the public.

Signed by order of the Committee,
JAMES CANNON, Clerk.

N. B. Frederick Hagener, Michael Shubert, William Adcock, Edward Ryves, George Nelſon, Robert Bell, Andrew Porter, Patrick Logan and James Cannon, are appointed a Committee of Correſpondence for the foregoing purpoſe, and every letter to the Committee, directed to either of them, ſhall be attended to with care, and anſwered with punctuality.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain *Robert Clegborn*, aged about 14 years, light brown hair, ſmooth complexion; had on, when committed, a grey coat, old jacket, breeches and ſtockings, and new ſhoes; he confeſſes himſelf to be ſervant to a certain William Price, a Blackſmith, in New-Caſtle county, who ſaid *Clegborn* ſays is a Mulattoe. His maſter (if any he has) is deſired to come or ſend for him, in 3 weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away; otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, by GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Stone Colt (called The Buckler) riſing 4 years old, a fine black, one white hind foot, has a beautiful ſtar and ſnip, 15½ hands high, well limbed, and otherwiſe elegantly made, which renders him likely to get good colts, either for carriage or ſaddle; trots, canters, and gallops remarkably well; is of a good temper and ſpirit, and carries lofty. He was got by a dray horſe, imported from Old England, which was allowed by good judges to be as handſome and well made a horſe as any ever imported into this part of the continent, and came of an excellent country bred mare, either for ſaddle or gears, and is allowed by good judges to be equal in figure and ſtrength to any half blooded colt in the province. He is ſold for no fault, but it does not ſuit me to keep a ſtone horſe the next ſeaſon. If any gentleman inclines to purchaſe the ſaid colt, he will be warranted ſound in every part. For further particulars, apply to the owner, living in Hill-town, Bucks county, about 27 miles from Philadelphia. BENJAMIN MORRIS.

*** *If ſaid Colt is not ſold before the firſt of April next, he will Cover at Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon.* ‖ 6 W.

To be rented, or ſold at private ſale,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 184 acres, adjoining lands of William Jones, Innkeeper, William Dilworth, Rachal Seal, John Bennett, and others, about 140 acres of which are cleared, the reſt well timbered, about 10 acres of very good watered meadow may be made on ſaid premiſes; the land is very good for grain or paſture. There is on ſaid premiſes a very good bearing orchard, of about 150 trees; together with a good log dwelling-houſe, two ſtory high, and a kitchen adjoining; alſo a good frame barn, and ſtables. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. DAVID BRINTON. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by the PRINTERS hereof,
THE POCKET ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 12th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Craig, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, lately occupied by Fergus Purdon, one undivided fifth part (the whole in 5 equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets aforeſaid, containing in front, in the whole, about 25 feet, and in depth about 50 feet; bounded by ground late of Dr. Lloyd Zachary, deceaſed, and others; the eſtate of Joſeph Chambers; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 13th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain compleat meſſuage or tenement, known by the name of the Jolly Poſt, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Briſtol road, about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 45 acres and 26 perches, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 16th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Matthias Shiveley, in Cuſheoppen, near Maybury's works, a certain log meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper-Salford, containing about 138 acres; bounded by lands of Michael Fry, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place aforeſaid will be ſold, ſundry horſes, cows, implements of huſbandry, grain in the ground, and houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. late the property of Yoſt alias Joſeph Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Firſt-Month 25, 1776,

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, on the 26th day of next month, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Nether-Providence Cheſter county, containing about 100 acres of land, 50 of which is cleared and produces good crops of wheat and other grain, about 8 acres of meadow cleared, and has been uſually watered by a conſtant ſtream that flows through the ſame; there is likewiſe about 12 acres of fertile bottom adjoining Crum-creek, almoſt cleared and intended for meadow, the remainder woodland; there is built thereon a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral fire-places therein, and a cellar under the whole, a good ſpring of water very convenient to the ſame, on which the greateſt part of the workmanſhip towards building a ſtone ſpring and waſh-houſe is done, and may be compleated at a ſmall expence, with ſome other out buildings, and a young orchard of near 100 trees, of grafted fruit; the title is indiſputable. The purchaſer may have a conſiderable time allowed for the payment of the greateſt part of the money, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. Any perſon that may incline to view the place before the day of ſale, may apply to William Horne, living on the premiſes, or to William Fell, near the ſame, and it is not doubted but ſuch will find it fully anſwer the expectation they may have conceived by the above deſcription.

All perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid William Horne, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, or any one of them, before the firſt day of the Fourth-month next, and thoſe that neglect muſt expect to miſs receiving a dividend of his eſtate; and all perſons that are anywiſe indebted to him, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to WILLIAM FELL, JESSE MARIS, or JOHN HORNE, Aſſignees.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a crop of wheat in the ground. §7§6.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 14th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Jerſey, within three miles of Philadelphia, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Crips, about 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, round viſage, fair complexion, brown hair, has three large ſcars proceeding from one place on his forehead, is a butcher by trade; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a light coloured thickſet coat, half-worn, a black and white ſtriped under jacket, one red ditto, with bone buttons, a pair of black pluſh breeches, ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers, white yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARMADUKE COOPER. *Tf.*

A township, Philadelphia county, are deſired to call on MICHAEL HILLEGAS, one of the Auditors, any time after the tenth of February next, in order to receive a dividend of their reſpective debts, againſt the ſaid Richardſon.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
NICHOLAS BROOKS,
In Second-ſtreet, 3 doors above Black-horſe Alley [Illuſtrated with a beautiful and accurate copper-plate plan of the city of New-York.]

GAINE's UNIVERSAL REGISTER, OR,
AMERICAN and BRITISH KALENDER,
For the YEAR 1776.

CONTAINING, the Kalender; Royal Family of Great-Britain, and extent and ſituation of England, Scotland and Ireland; Royal Family, &c. of France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Sardinia, Orange, Italy and Turkey; Engliſh Nobility, Scots Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops of England, Privy Council, Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Thiſtle, Knights of the Bath, Secretaries of State, Lords of Treaſury, Lords of Trade, Lords of Admiralty, High Court of ditto, Poſtmaſters General, Army, Houſe of Commons, rank of Army and Navy, Royal Navy, Holydays at the Cuſtom-houſe, pay of the Navy, pay of the Army, precedency among men, precedency among women, Kings and Queens of England---of Scotland---of Great-Britain; Iriſh Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops; enumerated goods ſubject to duty in America, deſcription of America, General Eſtabliſhment, Government of Weſt-Florida---Eaſt Florida---Georgia---South-Carolina---North-Carolina---Virginia----Maryland---Pennſylvania and Lower Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware---New-Jerſey---New-York; Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of England; Government of Connecticut---Rhode-Iſland---Maſſachuſetts-Bay----New-Hampſhire----Nova-Scotia---Newfoundland---St. John's----Canada; Miniſters and Congregations belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York, &c. Aſſociate Preſbytery of Philadelphia, his Majeſty's forces at Boſton, Governors of New-York from the year 1664 to the preſent time, Governors of New-Jerſey, Governors of the Weſt-India Iſlands, Staff of the Army of the Thirteen United Provinces in North-America, State of the four regiments raiſed in the Colony of New-York, Royal Artillery raiſed in New-York, Officers in the troop of Light Horſe in New-York, Independent Companies in New-York, New-Jerſey bills reduced to New-York currency, table of Intereſt, Roads, &c.

N. B. Likewiſe to be ſold by ſaid BROOKS, a good aſſortment of the very beſt black, white and mixed colour ſilk ſtockings; worſted, cotton and thread ditto, and ſocks; a good aſſortment of jewellery, pictures and maps, copper-plate writings, and drawing-books, as uſual; a variety of muſick, the beſt London made fiddles and fifes, Roman fiddle-ſtrings, with a great variety of other curious and ornamental Goods.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

THAT valuable LOT of GROUND and premiſes, whereon he now lives, at the corner of Fourth and Pine-ſtreets, containing in breadth, on Fourth-ſtreet, 20 feet, and extends, on Pine-ſtreet, 60 feet, whereon is erected a good three-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, a frame ditto, two-ſtory, with a bake-oven; alſo a good ſtable and yard. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to JAMES BROWN.

N. B. The whole is clear of groundrent. ¶

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and may be entered on the beginning of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of 183 acres, and 144 perches of land, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county of Bucks, about 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the road leading therefrom to Wright's-town; there are on the premiſes a new ſtone dwelling-houſe and log kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, ſmith's ſhop, barn and ſtables, a never-failing ſpring of water near the door, alſo a young orchard of 120 trees; about 100 acres are good arable land, 8 acres or thereabouts good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered; there is water in all the fields except one, which may with very little inconvenience be ſupplied. A ſtream of water, which ſcarcely ever fails in the drieſt ſeaſon, runs through the premiſes, on which may be erected any kind of water works; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, and near ſeveral merchant mills and places of worſhip; the whole is in good repair. The title and terms will be made known, by applying to MATTHIAS FENTON. ¶

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, in the Townſhip of Coventry, Cheſter County, about 34 Miles from Philadelphia, which has been occupied for ſome Years paſt by John Murray, and is, perhaps without Exception, the beſt accuſtomed Store in the County, lying near ſeveral great Roads, as alſo ſeveral Iron-works, on French Creek. For further Particulars, enquire of Joſeph Moore, living in Elbow-Lane, oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the Subſcriber, in Coventry aforeſaid. JOHN PUGH.

N. B. Any ſingle Perſon inclining to rent the ſame, who can be well recommended, may have Board and other neceſſary Accommodations, on reaſonable Terms, of the Subſcriber aforeſaid. ¶

Philadelphia, January 15, 1776.

WHEREAS JACOB PARKER, of Mount-Holly, has advertiſed his premiſes in the ſaid town for ſale, wherein he mentions a convenient ſituation for a mill, if the water of an adjoining ſaw-mill was led acroſs the road: This is to inform the public, and particularly any who may incline to purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, that though the ſaid PARKER may have ⅛th of the ſaw-mill alluded to, that we, the ſubſcribers, will, with great propriety and juſtice, as we apprehend, oppoſe him or any purchaſing under him, to his or their right, from taking the water acroſs the road intended, or divert it from the common ſtream as it now runs. ELLIS and ROBERT LEWIS, jun.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia Cheſter, Bucks, and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame, at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 19th day of February next, to the 23d of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 27th of February to the 2d of March next; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 9th; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 18th to the 22d; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 25th to the 29th of March next, incluſive; at which reſpective times and places all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages. EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver General.

Lower-Merion, Philadelphia County, December 19, 1775.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A BAY MARE, about 11 years old, near 14 hands high, ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, no brand or ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, ſo that I get her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only. The perſon ſuſpected of ſtealing ſaid mare is a young man that ſquints, and had on a blue coat, red jacket, leather breeches, white ſtockings, and a red ſurtout. ¶ STEPHEN GOODMAN.

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